# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 31sten Mey, 1817. [No. 22.


Fiscaals's Kantoor, 30sten May, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en

De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

---

Curaçao den 30sten Mey 1817.

UIT DE HAND OF IN HET PUBLIEK TE KOOP.

EEN zeer gemakkelyk Woonhuis, bestaande uit twee Verdiepingen, hebbende tevens een groot Pakhuis beneden, en eene voortreffelyke Regenbak, met andere geryffelykheden, staande en gelegen in de Breede Straat N° 74. Als mede eenige goede Slaven, Meubelen, en Huisraden—Alles zyn daagelyks te bezien, mits zich addresseerende by MOSES SILBA LEYBA, achter het Fort.

---

Curaçao den 31sten Mey 1818.

EEN FORTE PIANO

GEMAAKT door Broadwood London, het zelfde is in een goede order wel betrokken, en noch een stell snaaren ter booven. Het is van een stark geluit en met de fluit toon gestemt, is uit de hand te koop, of op aanstaande vendu van Majoor M'Neil aan deszelfs woning.

A. W. HELLMUNDT.

---

CORNELIA MEYENBORGH, wonende alhier, huisvrouwe van den thans uitlandigen Andries Pieter Borgstrom, voor zo veel des noods ten dezen geadsisteerd met haren curator adlites Claude François Römer, postuleerende procureur voor de Hove van civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, doet op bekomene speciale permissie en authorisatie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes eilands, door mÿ deurwaarder en gerechts Bode.

Openlÿk en by edicte dagvaarden voornoemde Andries Pieter Borgstrom, thans uitlandig.—Tegens Donderdag ter eerste ordinaire sessie van de Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen uit de Hove van Civile en Criminele Justitie, die wezen zal na den eersten Augustus 1817 des morgens ten tien uuren, voor welgemelde Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen.

Om aan te horen zodanigen eÿsch en conclusie als ten dienende rechtdage, uit name en van wegens de eÿsscheresse, zo als dezelve ten dezen is agerende, op ende jegends den gedaagde zal worden gedaan en genomen, ten fine den band des huwelÿks tusschen de eÿsscheresse en den gedaagde gesubsisteerd hebbende, bÿ vonnisse van welgemelde Edele Achtbare Raad, uit hoofde van des gedaagdens meer dan vÿf jarige uitlandigheid, zal worden verklaard te zÿn gedissolveerd, daarop te antwoorden en verder voort te procederen als naar style,—met de kosten ofte &c.

---

Curaçao den 28sten May 1817.

TE HUUR.

DE Eerste verdieping van het Huis van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal, staande en gelegen aan de Overzyde dezer Haven aan de Waterzyde en hoek van de Brede Straat onder N° 1 van Wyk N° 1.

---

ADVERTISSEMENT.

Curaçao den 23sten Mey 1817.

AAN het publiek word by deze bekend gemaakt, dat het Collegie van de wees onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel Kamer deses Eilands; de tweede Woensdag van ieder maand vergaderen zal; die geene die eenige voordragt het zy schriftelyk of mondeling te doen hebben, kunnen zich op gemelde dag aan evengemelde Collegie adresseeren.

GYSBERT VOS, J. z. Secretaris.

---

## JAMAICA.

14den April.—De schooner Maria werd gisteren omstreeks 11 uren V. M. in Cow Baaÿ, aan boord geklampt door een schooner van 4 stukken, en 30 man, die haar eenige artikelen en 100 dollars afnam: dezelve was onder Carthaggensche vlag, het [illegible] kanen, zÿ ruilden daartegen passers, aanmerkende terzelfder tÿd, dat een *goede ruiling geen rovery was.*

*21sten April.*—De brik Martin, bestemd naar de Havanna, heeft, op hare reize van Bourdeaux een zeer lang en ernstig gevecht met de Independente schooner Congreso, kapitein Almeda gehad, welke kaper voor die haven kruiste. De Martin kwam eindelÿk ammunitie te kort, wanneer zÿ gedwongen wierdt te dulden dat de schooner haar aan boord klampte, en de aanvallers beroofden op eene schandelÿke wÿze capitein Gill, en zÿn stuurman van bÿna alles wat zÿ bezaten. Mr. Bull stuurman van de Martin is zwaar gewond in het hoofd door een musket kogel; doch wÿ zÿn verblÿd te kunnen zeggen, hÿ wel is; vier van derzelver matrozen waren even zeer gewond. De gouverneur van Havanna heeft den Admiraal hier, een berigt van dit voorval toegezonden.

Wÿ hebben herhaalde reize gelegenheid, laatstelÿk de schendingen te melden aan vaartuigen van dit eiland aangedaan door zeerovers, die in alle rigtingen zwerven.—Inplaatze van bevreesd te worden voor de straf, die rovers van dezelfde soort in deze kolonie hebben ondergaan, tonen zÿ meer stoutheid dan ooit, alles plunderende wat zÿ begrÿpen ongestraft te kunnen doen, en verkrÿgen in zommige gevallen, de artikelen die zÿ begeeren door betaling te bieden om hen te bedriegen, zoo als hun waar karakter is.

De schooner Cuba Paket van dit eiland is genomen den 23sten ll. op derzelver overtocht van St. Marta naar Carthagena door de Sir Gregor M'Gregor rover schooner, onder Engelsche vlag, welke haar nam op eene anker plaats in eene plaats genaamd Calero Samba. Na zes dagen ophouding en plundering van provisien scheepstuig en een gedeelte van het cargasoen, werd haar veroorloofd te vertrekken, en zÿ kwam te Carthagena den 31sten ll. aan.

De kust sloep de Twe Zusters kapitein Manning, welke van Port Roÿal den 10 dezen zeilde, bestemd naar Savanna la Mar, ontmoette den zelfden dag een roverschooner, met 70 man, meest Engelschen, die jacht gemaakt hadden, op een sloep aan wal, verondersteld te zÿn *the Dasher*, de kapitein van de Twee Zusters werd aan boord gebracht van dat roofschip, anderhalf uur lang en op allerhande wÿze ondervraagd, welke vaartuigen er in deze haven waren, en de namen van die op haar vertrek stonden, en waar Pernall was; ook of de sloep op strand met provisie geladen was, en waarin de lading van de Twee Zusters bestond. Op alle deze vragen geantwoord hebbende, werd het den kapitein vergund te rug te keeren, en de Twee Zusters vervolgde hare reize.

Het schip Aid, op haar overtocht van deze haven naar Morant-Baaÿ, wierd aan boord gekomen door een schooner onder Carthageensche [illegible] verklaarde, dat het was de Sir Gregor M'Gregor kaper. Na een voorraad brood verkregen te hebben, het welk zÿ aan boven te betalen, vervolgde zÿ haar kruistocht.

Laatsleden Vrÿdag verschenen meenige passagiers, welke met de schooner Bonito uit deze haven gezeild waren naar Monte Christo, omstreeks den 20sten ll. voor de magistraat; en vermeiden het volgende betrekkelÿk de rover schooner Sir Gregor M'Gregor.

Op den 20sten il. klampte de Sir Gregor M'Gregor de Bonito bÿ St. Domingo aan boord; het volk van het zelve ontnamen verscheidene artikelen, ontroofden zeven doubloonen van een passagier, nevens een menigte kledingstukken &c. en bedreven allerleÿ soort van buitensporigheden, dreigende het vaartuig te verbranden. De rover was eerst onder Britsche vlag, toen heiste zÿ de Venezueliaansche vlag, en wordt gecommandeerd door een zekeren King, die zeide uitgerust te zÿn in deze haven, en orders te hebben alle schepen te nemen, die roverÿen op de kust deeden, en dat de naam van de schooner was Refleman. Na allerleÿ baldadigheden tegen het weerloze volk van de Bonito gepleegd te hebben, werden zÿ gedwongen, onder bedreiging van te worden opgehangen, een certificaat van goede behandeling te teekenen, en dat de Bonito niet geplunderd ware. Vervolgens werd haar toegestaan naar derzelver destinatie te vertrekken, doch met bedreiging, dat indien zÿ haar op hare terugkomst naar dit eiland ontmoette, zÿ zekerlÿk het vaartuig en ieder perzoon aan boord zoude verbranden.

Berigten van Cadix van het midden van Februarÿ behelzen, dat de lang verwachte expeditie van 15,000 man, naar Zuid Amerika, bÿna zeilree was, onder geleide van een linieschip en verscheidene fregatten.

### ADVERTISSEMENT.

Curaçao den 30sten Mey, 1817.

DIE genen welke hun opgaaf ingevolge Publicatie dato 22sten April 1817, wegens Hoofd en Familie Gelden, noch niet bezorgd hebben worden by deeze aangezegd zults te doen voor of uiterlyk op den 9den Juny 1817, s'middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my ondergeteekende, zullende de ingebreken blyvende zich zelven die gevolgen te wyten hebben.

De Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Fin.
NUBOER.

---

*Publeike Inschryving.*

Curaçao, 16den Mey, 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. by inschryving aan den meestbiedende verkopen.

Ongeveer Agt a Tien Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyen.

De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Maandag 2den Juny 1817, 's middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden op den 3den Juny 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien,
NUBOER.

---

Gouvernement's Secretary,
den 24sten Mey, 1817.

HIERBY wordt kennis gegeven dat ter Gouvernement's Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt, om met 't Hollandsche schip genaamd Anna Maria van hier naar Amsterdam verzonden te worden, en dat dezelve twee uuren des namiddags zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

---

Curaçao den 30sten Mey 1817.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALZO de ondergetekende binnen den tyd van agt daagen dit eiland staat te verlaaten, word een ieder die iets te vorderen heeft gewaarschouwd hunne pretentie in den loop der week inteleeveren, zullende geene betaaling geschieden na het vertrek van
ALLETTA DE VEER.

---

Curaçao den 30sten Mey 1817.

MADAME MARCHETTE heeft de eer, de Heeren Intekenaren te verwittigen, dat haar Concert zal plaats hebben aanstaan de Maandag den 2den Juny s'avonds ten 7 uuren precies, in de Sociteid, de Harmonie; de billetten kunnen van heden afgehaald worden ten haren huize in de Breed Straat alhier.

---

# CURACAO.

*Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste*

INGEKLAARD—MAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24. | golet Pegassus, Daly, | Aux Cayes |
| 27. | —— Juliana, Leon, | Porto Rico |
| | —— Maria, Jansen, | La Guayra |
| | bark Fortuin, Hansen, | Puerto Cabello |
| | golet Pegassus, Copeland, | Philadelphia |
| | lantje Fortuin, Requester, | Spaansche Kust |
| | golet Hannah, Van der Foort, | Jamaica |
| | bark La Lina, Gouran, | Porto Rico |
| | golet Prins van Oranje, Batist, | ditto |
| 28. | —— Waare Broeders, Gilbert, | Maracaybo |
| | —— Admiraal Kikkert, Bourne, | Baltimore |
| 29. | —— Consolacion, Basden, | Spaansche Kust |
| | —— Swiftsure, Bavener, | St. Croix |
| | bark Jan, Darsey, | St. Eustatius |
| | —— Leonora, Danies, | Spaansche Kust |
| 36. | bark Toevally, Penso, | Aruba |
| | —— Catharina, Mitchell, | Porto Rico |
| | golet Twee Vrienden, Hernandevorte, | St. Thomas |

UITGEKLAARD—MAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24. | golet Maria Siena | St. Thomas |
| | brik Hippomenes, Everet, | New York |
| 27. | golet Jan Hendrik, Danies, | Spaansche Kust |
| | bark Concepsion, Moreno, | Coro |
| | golet Morning Star, Grand Cour, | Sp. Kust |
| 29. | —— Dorothea, Lopez, | Maracaybo |
| | —— Roseria, Montero, | naar zee |

Zyner Majesteits brik Daphne, kapitein luitenand F. Coertzen, arriveerde op Woensdag morgen van Puerto Cabello.

Door de arrivementen zedert onze laatste, hebben wy Londonsche papieren tot den 10den Maart ontvangen, en Baltimoresche Dagbladen tot den 11den dezes behelzende Londonsche datos tot den 12den April, en eenige zeer belangryke nieuwschen van Zuid Amerika, dewelke wy als mede alle de artikelen van Europa die belangryk voor onze lezers zyn mogten, uitgetrokken hebben.

Jamaicasche papieren tot den 22sten ult. per de Hannah ontvange, hebben wy uit hun zoodanige belangryk artikelen als zy behelzen getrokken.

Op den 6den dezes zyn berigten te New York van Parnambuco tot den 26sten Maart, meldende dat deeze plaats zich onafhanglyk verklaart heeft, ontvangen geworden. Het gouvernement voorziende zich van kanoneer boten, stelde de forten in orde, en maakte ieder voor bereidzel tot verdediging tegens een attak welk, verwagt wierd spoedig door de Portugeessche oorlog schepen, plaats te zullen vinden.

Parambare en Rio Grande hebben zich ook onafhanglyk verklaart.

Het volgend raadsbesluit uit het Portugeesch vertaald, is door het provisioneel gouvernement van Panambuco afgekondigd.

*Het provisioneel gouvernement van Panambuca aan alle natien de kragtigste bewyzen der edelmoedigheid hunner gevoelens wenschende te geven, en begerig zynde de koophandel als een der grootste grondslagen van het publicke voorspoed, aantemoedigen; nauwkeurig de voordeelen overwogen hebbende, die in de tegenswoordige omstandigheden ontstaan kannen, door den invoer van artikelen koopwaren, byzonderlyk zulken die nodig zyn om de roemdie nationaale staat en waardigheid, om hun in hun moedwilliglyk lieten ontnemen, te herstellen; besluiten het volgende.*

*1stelyk.—De havens van dit gouvernement van Panambuco zyn voor alle koopvaarders zelfs van die natien met welke wy in oorlog zyn, open; zy zyn toegestaan om in te komen, en vryelyk het geene zy invoeren te verkopen, als mede om het bedrag daarvan in voortbrengzelen van het land uit te voeren.*

*2delyk.—Alle zoorten van koorn, meel, erwten, bonen en zoortgelyken, oorlogs gereedschappen, buskruit, lood, schroot, kogels, geschut, zwavel, salpeter, boeken, drukletteren, en alle zoorten van kunst geleerdmakende werktuigen zyn veroorloofd om voor den tyd van een jaar van dato dezes vry van alle gerechtigheden, ingevoerd te worden.*

*3delyk.—Het ten uitvoerbrengen van dit besluit is den rechter, collecter en officieren van het Tolhuis elk in hun onderling bestier aanbevolen.*

*Gegeven ten huize van het provisioneel gouvernement van Parambuco op den 13den Maart 1817.*

*(Was Getekend.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Pedro Joas Ribeira,* | *Manuel C. de Aranja.* |
| *Jose Luis de Mendura.* | *Domingo J. Minz.* |

Twee regementen infanterie, eenig artillerie en met lans gewapende krygsknegten in het geheel 3800 man, wordt gezegd te Cumana van Spanje geland te zyn. Generaal Morillo is van Maracay met de troepen onder zyn bevel, om zich met hun te vereenigen, vertrokken.

De golet Hannah, kapitein Fandefort hier te lande te huis behorende, wierd op den 2den dezes buiten Altavela op haare reis van Jamaica herwaards, door een golet onder de Independente vlag, genaamd de Sir Gregor M'Gregor gestroken, en na ondervraagd te hebben, wat lading zy in had, dringde op aan om drie vaten meel te ontvangen, voor welke $ 23 1-2 in contanten en 2 piecen zeer gemeen en bevlekt Osnaburgs linnen aangeboden wierden, welke ook aan de geconsigneerdens alhier overgeleverd zyn; een wissel voor de waarde wierd aangeboden op zeker persoon alhier, maar de kapitein en supercargo weigerden dezelve aantenemen.

Op den 13den Maart betuigde Lord Castlereagh in het lager huis, dat het voornemen van het Britsch gouvernement is, een strikte onzydigheid tusschen Spanje en haar gerevolteerde kolonien natekomen. De heer Ponsonby kondigt een aangenomen beweging daaromtrent aan; er zyn klagten boor den heer Brougham wegens de Spaansche Slavenhandel gedaan geworden.

Tydingen van Buenos Ayres van den 27sten February melden, dat de Patriotsche armee onder generaal St. Martin uit 5000 regulieren, en 3000 militie bestaande zyn op hun weg naar Chili de Andes, door getrokken, ten einde in de revoltatie dier provintie behulpzaam te kunnen zyn.

Alles was gerust te Buenos Ayres. De Portugeeschen bleeven continueeren in het bezit van Monte Video.

Door een aankomst alhier van St. Eustatius vernemen wy, dat aldaar op den 14den dezes van Amsterdam, zyne Excellentie A. De Veer aangekomen is, dezelve zal het gouvernement van die kolonie vroeg in de maand Juny aanvaarden.

Een brief uit Amsterdam gedagtekend 14den Maart, meld de aankomst aldaar, van de brigantyn Vrouw Elizabeth kapitein Scholl, van deze haven.

Per de Hypomenes is van hier als Passagiers naar New York de familie van de Heer De Meza, als mede den Wel Ed. Heer A. S. Delvalle met verlof van dit Gouvernement en zyn Ed.'s beminnenswaardige huisgezin vertrokken.- Het vertrek van dien Heer welke steeds de pligten ener ware en onbaatzuchtige vriend betragt heeft, zal zonder twyfel door alle die met hem bekend waren gevoeld worden-- doch zyn Ed.'s afwezen zal voornamentlyk de Uitgever van dit Blad treffen, daar hy gedurende zyn verblyf op dit Eiland, alle blyken van vriendelykheid en bystand van den Heer Delvalle genoten, vermits zyn Ed. niet alleen onder dit maar ook onder het Britsch Gouvernement veel heeft toegebragt om dit blad voor derzelvers leezers aangenaam te maken.—Het was door hem dat een groot gedeelte der Spaansche nieuws van de overkust vertaald wierd. Hy was het die in het jaar 1815 de belangryke vertaling der Correspondentie tusschen Generaal Lavaysse en den President Petion medeneelde, en nog onlangs gaf hy byna de gansche vertaling van de Correspondentie tusschen gemelde Opperhoofd en de Commissarissen van Zyne Majesteit Lodewyk den XVIII.

Een man van zulk een onbaatzugtige aart, verdiend lof en dankbaarheid, waar omtrent wy ons gelukkig achten dit blyk van onzen kant te kunnen geven Dat den Beschikker der lotgevallen zyn leidsman zy, en hem weldra in het midden zyner vrienden alhier te rug brenge, is onze zuivere wensch, en ongetwyffeld ook die van alle die met hem bekend zyn.

---

*His Majesty's brig Daphné, capt. F. Coertzen arrived from Puerto Cabello on Wednesday morning.*

*By the arrivals since our last, we have received London papers to the 10th of March, and Baltimore Journals to the 9th inst. contain- London dates to the 12th of April, and some very interesting news from South America, which we have extracted, as also every article from Europe that could interest our Readears.*

*Jamaica papers reached us by the Hannah, to the 22d ult. from which we have selected such articles of interest as they contain*

*On the 6th instant accounts were received in New York from Pernambuco to the 26th of March, stating that place to have declared itself independent. The government were providing gun-boats, putting the forts in order, and making every preparation for defence, against an attack which it was expeced would soon take place from the Portuguese ships of war.*

*Parambara and Rio Grande had also declared themselves independent.*

*The following decree, translated from the Portuguese, has been issued by the Provisional Government of Pernambuco:—*

The provisional government of Parnambuco, wishing to give to all nations the most evident proofs of the liberality of their sentiments, and being desirous of encouraging commerce, as one of the basis of public prosperity; duly considering the advantages, that may result in the present circumstances, from the importation

articles of merchandize, especially such as are necessary to support the glorious cause they have undertaken, to reinstate themselves in that national rank and dignity of which wantonly they had been dispossessed, do hereby decree as follows :—

1st. The ports of this government of Pernambuco are open to all merchant vessels, even of the nations with whom we are at war. They are allowed to enter and freely to dispose of their importations, as likewise to export the amount thereof in produce of the country.

2d. All kinds of corn, flour, peas, beans, and the like; munitions of war, gun powder, lead, shot, balls, artillery, sulphur, saltpetre ; books, printing types, all kinds of machinery, and scientific instruments, are permitted to enter free of duty, for the term of one year from the date hereof.

3d. The execution of the present decree is committed to the judge, collector and officers of the custom house, each in their respective departments.

Given at the house of the provisional government of Pernambuco, on the 13th of March, 1817. (Signed.)

*Pedro Joas Ribeiro, Manuel C. De Aranjo*
*Jose Luiz De Mendouca. Domingos I. Minz*

*Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons on the 13th of March, stated it to be the intention of the British Government to observe strick neutrality between Spain and her revolted colonies. Mr. Ponsonby gave notice of an intended motion on the subject. Complaint was made by Mr. Brougham of the Spanish Slave Trade.*

*Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 27th of February state, that the Patriot army under general St. Martin, consisting of 5000 regulars and 3000 militia, had crossed the Andes on their way to Chili, to assist in revolutionizing that province. All was quite at Buenos Ayres. The Portuguese retained possession of Monte Video.*

*By an arrival from St. Eustatius, we learn that His Excellency A. De Veer, arrived there from Amsterdam on the 14th instant, and will take upon him the government of that colony early in the month of June.*

*A letter from Amsttrdam of the 14th March, announces the arrival of the brig Vrouw Elizabeth, captain Scholl, from this port.*

Two regiments of infantry, some artillery and lancers, in all 3800 men, are said to have landed at Cumana about 15 days ago, from Spain. General Morillo had set out from Maracay with the troops under his command to join them.

The schooner Hannah, captain Vandefort, belonging to this island, on her voyage from Jamaica hither, was boarded on the 2d instant off Altavela by a schooner, under the Independent flag, called the Sir Gregor M'Gregor, and after inquiring what cargo she had in, insisted upon receiving three barrels of flour, for which was tendered $ 23 1-2 in cash, and two pieces of very common soiled Osnaburgs, which have been delivered here to the Consignees. A draft was offered for the value on a certain person here, but which the captain and supercargo declined to accept.

It is announced in a New York paper, that among the passengers in the Importer, arrived there from Liverpool, were Cabbott and his two sons.

Went passengers in the Hippomenes the family of Mr. Demeza, and A. S. Devalle, Esq. (having leave of absence from Government for six months) with his amiable wife and children. The absence of this gentleman will no doubt be regretted by all his acquaintances, with whom he has always performed the part of a true and sincere friend, but in a very especial manner will it be felt by the Conductor of this paper, who during his residence in this Island has received every mark of kindness and assistance from that gentleman, who not only under this Government, but also under that of the British contributed to render this publication interesting to its readers. It was by him that much of the Spanish information from the Main was translated, it was he who made that interesting translation of the Correspondence between General Lavaysse and President Petion in 1815; and of late he also gave, both in Dutch and in English, almost the whole of the correspondence between that Chief and the Commissioners of His Majesty Louis the XVIII.

To a Gentleman of his disinterested principles, praise and gratitude are due, of which we feel happy to give this testimony—May the disposer of events be his conductor on his way, and bring him soon back to his friends here, is our sincere wish, and no doubt of all those who are acquainted with him.

## JAMAICA.

*April 14.*—The schooner Maria was boarded about 11 A. M. yesterday, in Cow-Bay, by a schooner of 4 guns and 30 men, who took a few articles, and about 100 dollars in cash ; she was under the Carthagenian colours, crew mostly English and Americans; they also *exchanged compasses*, observing at the same time that *a fair exchange was no robbery.*

*April, 21.*—The brig Martin, when bound into the Havanna, on her voyage from Bourdeaux, had a very long and severe action with the Independent schooner Congreso, Capt. Almeda, which was cruising off that port. The Martin at length fell short of ammunition, when she was compelled to suffer the schooner to board her, and the boarders behaved in a scandalous manner, robbing Capt. Gill and his mate of almost every thing belonging to them. Mr. Bull, mate of the Martin, was desperately wounded in the head by a musket ball, but, we are happy to say, is doing well; four of her seamen were likewise wounded. The Governor of the Havanna has forwarded the Admiral here an account of this transaction.

We have repeatedly had occasion latterly to notice the molestation offered to vessels from this island, by the pirates which swarm in every direction. Instead of being intimidated from the fear of incurring the punishment which robbers of the same description have received in this colony, they evince more temerity than ever, plundering whatever they conceive they can with impunity, and in some instances, obtaining the articles they wish from the vessels, and tendering payment in order to deceive as to their real character.

The schooner Cuba Packet of this port, was captured on the 23d ult. on her passage from Santa Martha to Carthagena, by the Sir Gregor M'Gregor pirate schooner, under English colours, which carried her to an anchorage at a place called Calero Samba, and after six days detention, and plundering her of provisions, stores, and part of the cargo, she was permitted to proceed, and arrived at Carthagena on the 31st ult.

The drogging sloop Two Sisters, Manning, which sailed from Port Royal on the 10th inst. bound to Savanna la Mar, fell in, on the same day, with a pirate schooner, with 70 men, mostly English, which had been in chase of a sloop inshore, supposed to be the Dasher. The master of the Two Sisters was taken on board the pirate for an hour and a half, and every enquiry made of him respecting what vessels had arrived at this port, and the names of those about to depart, and where Pernall was; also, if the sloop in shore was laden with provisions, and what the Two Sisters' cargo consisted of.—Having answered all the inquiries, the master was allowed to return, and the Two Sisters proceeded for her destination.

The ship Aid, on her passage from this port to Morant-Bay, was boarded by a schooner under Carthagenian colours, the people of which stated that she was the Sir Gregor M'Gregor privateer. After obtaining a supply of bread, for which they offered payment, they proceeded on their cruize.

On Friday last some passengers who sailed from this port in the schooner Bonito for Monte Christo, about the 20th ult. appeared before the magistrates, and stated the following particulars respecting the pirate schooner Sir Gregor M'Gregor.

On the 28th ult. the Sir Gregor M'Gregor fell in with the Bonito near St. Domingo, the people of which boarded and plundered her of a variety of articles, robbed a passenger of seven doubloons, a quantity of clothing, &c and committed every excess, threatening to set fire to the vessel. The pirate was first under British colours, then hoisted Venezuelian, and is commanded by a person named King, who stated that he was fitted out in this port, and had orders to capture all the vessels which were committing depredations on the coast, and that the name of his schooner was the Rifleman.—After perpetrating every enormity against the defenceless people in the Bonito, they were compelled, under the fear of being hung up, to sign a certificate of the good treatment they received, and that the Bonito had not been plundered. She was then suffered to depart for her destination, but with a threat, that if they fell in with her on her return to this island, they would certainly burn the vessel and every person on board.

Accounts from Cadiz, of the middle of February, say, that the long expected expedition of 15,000 men for South America was neary ready for sailing, under the escort of a ship of the line and several frigates.

## FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, has raised the 10,000l. and bought a fine vessel, nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to S. America. Sir Robert Wilson, is is reported, intends to proceed to the same destination.

Great number of half pay officers, continue to embark from France for the United States and South America.

An account is published in a Liverpool paper of March 31, of a PLOT at Manchester, the object of which was to burn the whole of the Manufactories.

A plot of the Littleport rioters, to destroy the town of Ely, by fire, fortunately failed.—Amongst the combustibles was a piece of charcoal, the fire of which appeared to have been providentially extinguished from the want of air. The fire was placed under a floor among a number of casks of gun powder.

NARRATIVE OF BONAPARTE. *Continued*

"Your country," he said, "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me, and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an officer, Sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity, and then asked me, if I had read Sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative. "It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself; he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation. Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, "whether Sir Sidney Smith, in any official communication to your government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir Robert Wilson?" I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his despatches to determine the point, but I replied as I felt, "that he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated, "I believe so— for Sir Sidney Smith is a brave and just man." I here observed, that "there are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of Sir Sidney Smith influenced your conduct towards that officer." He smiled with astonishment at such an idea—the thought of coupling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination. "Ridiculous! nonsence!" was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative: "On raising the siege of St. Jean de Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time, was impracticable, from the force that Jezha Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous, and their removal was my first consideration Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Demietta, and the rest were recommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desart. *Seven* men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital," who were infected with the plague, whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Degenette.) He further added, that the descase had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond 48 hours." "I here exclaimed, in a dubious tone, the word *seven!* and immédiately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven?" "I perceive," he replied, "that you have heard a different account." "Most assuredly, general Sir Robert Wilson states 57 or 77 ; and speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded." He then proceeded—"The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct: and I do affirm, that there were only 7 sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short-lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English; I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer, and observing

to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them, and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty eight hours. I then suggested (what appeared to be his opinion, tho' he might not choose to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive it from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity to shorten the sufferings of these seven men by administering opium. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead" "Then, general," I could not resist exclaiming, "no opium was given."—The emphatic answer I received was—"No, none!"—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear guard had evacuated the city." I again interrupted him by mentioning, that Sir Sydney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive "Well," he answered, "that, after all, may be possible!" It was, I think, at this period of the conversation, that he stated his being in possession of a letter from Sir Sydney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment as well as praise, on the accommodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the Desart. I here took occasion to observe, "that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the University of Cambridge, had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative." Doctor Clark, the person to whom I allude, "had," I said, "travelled through Turkey, and, as I believed, by the route of Aleppo and Damascus to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world, may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman, Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely states that he never heard of the cruel transaction, but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed—"Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?" My memory did not serve me sufficient to give an answer. "Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish and the garrison of Jaffa. You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa." "Yes, indeed," I replied, "I have often heard of that massacre in England—it was a general topic at the time, and created as a British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description." He then proceeded:—"At the period in question general Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desart, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives; at the same time they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Zaza surrendered on the route. That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender. When the officer, who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds: they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it. The attack was dreadful, and the carnage exceeded any action had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning a report was brought me, that 500 men, chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognised amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the 500 men "to be drawn out and instantly shot."—In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me, if I perfectly comprehended him. He was, however, patience itself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavourable opinion entertained or propagated in England. Whenever I appeared embarrassed for an answer he gave me time to reflect; and I could not but lament that I had not made myself better acquainted with the circumstances of the period under consideration, as it might have drawn him into a more enlarged history of them.—He now returned to the subject of Sir Robert Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings, and if the latter had added to his fortune. I replied, that I could not speak upon either from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honourable to him both as a writer and a soldier. "Pray can you tell me," he continued, "from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Valette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whom he has so so wantonly calumniated?" I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full time to collect myself; and I answered, "That I had no doubt they were such as did honour to his heart; whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion.—Some what of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him; but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occured when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and inquiry.—There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions, with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this mysterious business." In an instant he observed, "I believe every word you have said, at the same time you may be assured, that money would not have been wanting to save La Valette. I desire you also to give your particular attention to my opinion, which is a decided one. That this act of Sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of La Valette, is the commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me."*—It is a coincidence perhaps, not worth mentioning, but it is a singular circumstance, that we had a son of Sir Robert Wilson, at this time a midshipman on board the Northumberland.

My curiosity now grew bold, and I was determined to try whether I could induce Napoleon to satisfy me as to the particulars of a conversation between him and Mr. Fox, relative to the infernal machine, which I had heard related by the hon. Mr. Bennet, who took passage with lord W. Stuart, in the Lavinia, from Lisbon to England in the year 1807. I prefaced my inquiry by observing, that an account has been published, and was very generally believed in England, stating a conversation between him and Mr. C. Fox, at St. Cloud: that to myself it was very interesting; and as I heard it related by a gentleman of rank, talent and high character, I had entertained no doubt of the general fact as he stated it. Napoleon, in a most good humoured way, said, "Repeat it—I shall remember." I then proceeded. "The account, general, is as follows: As you were one evening going to the theatre, you encountered great danger of your life by the explosion of a machine, to which the title of *infernal* was afterwards applied. This engine of destruction was said to have been placed in a narrow street through which you were to pass. The rashness of your coachman, it is said, saved you life: for, finding a vehicle placed in such a manner as would have presented an insurmountable difficulty to a less timed driver, he gave speed to his horses, and the wheel of your carriage coming in contact with the machine, overset it with great violence, and immediately after you had passed the explosion took place." "That," he replied, "is true; your information is correct" "And it is also said, that you went to the theatre and enjoyed the play as if nothing had happened." He now nodded, or rather made a slight obeysance.—"And it is also asserted, that in a conversation you had with Mr. Fox, at St. Cloud, on the subject, you accused the English of having invented the machine for your destruction." "That is the fact," he said; "I certainly did," "And that you particularly alluded to Mr. Windham."—"Yes," Mr. Vandum. "It is also said, general, that Mr. Fox contended it was not of English invention, for that the crime of assassination was repugnant to the national character. He also particularly defended Mr. Windham, who, he said, though they had differed in politics, he knew to be an honourable man, and incapable, as a British minister, of sanctioning such a dishonourable transaction." Napoleon remembered the conversation, and acknowledged that he accused Mr Windham. I now ventured to ask him if he continued of the same opinion "Yes," he said—"The English ministry were instrumental to the plot. Their money has gone for that and other extraordinary purposes." My English blood was a little up on the occasion, and my reply depend upon it, was to the following effect; "My nation detests an assassin more than it does a coward—indeed, he is the worst of cowards—and I do not believe that there is a British heart which does not revolt at the thought, and subscribe, with an honest and glowing sincerity, to the opinion of Mr Fox." He gave me no answer ——but I could perceive that he was not convinced, and he still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the Infernal Machine.

I now discontinued the subject, and approached the chimney-piece to examine a small bust in marble, which appeared to me to be exquisitely sculptured, "that is my son." Indeed the resemblance to the father is so very striking that it is discernable at the first glance. On one side is a miniature also of young Napoleon, and a highly finished portrait of his mother, Maria Louisa, on the other.

He now complained of a pain in the great toe of his right foot; he described the sensation he felt, and asked if it betokened the gout. I requested to know if he could trace the gout to any hereditary transmission. "No," he replied, neither of his parents ever had the gout; but recollecting himself, he added, "that his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, had been very much afflicted by it."

I remarked, that even when the disease was known to be hereditary in families, attention, in early years, to exercise and diet, often retarded its approach, and, when it came at length, would render the disease more mild.

I observed to him, "that, considering the active life he led, it did not appear that he took sufficient exercise to preserve himself in a right state of health." He replied, "my rides, indeed, are too confined; but the being accompanied by an officer is so very disagreeable to me, that I must be content to suffer the consequences of abridging them. However, I feel no inconvenience from the want of exercise. Man can accustom himself to privations. At one period of my life I was many hours on horseback every day, for six years; and I was once 18 months without passing from the house." He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an officer. "You are acquainted," he said, "with the island of St. Helena, and must be sensible that the sentinel placed on either of these hills, can command the sight of me from the moment I quit this house till I return to it. If an officer or soldier, placed on that height, will not satisfy your governor, why not place ten, twenty, a troop of dragoons. Let them never lose sight of me, only keep an officer from my side.

* La Valette, I believe, was a great favourite of his late emperor; and I well know, that every one of his suite expressed the greatest joy at his escape. I remember hearing general Bertrand say, that during the whole time, La Valette was in the Post Office, not a single instance of unnecessary rigour was known to have taken place; nor was the peace of a private family ever disturbed in the slightest degree.

**Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven**
**By WILLIAM LEE,**
***Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.***